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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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04/09/2004

Richard L. Miller

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06/24/2010

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EXAMINER

PACKARD, BENJAMIN J

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1612

NOTIFICATION DATE

DELIVERY MODE

06/24/2010

ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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### **DETAILED ACTION**

Applicants' arguments, filed 3/16/10, have been fully considered. Rejections and/or objections not reiterated from previous office actions are hereby withdrawn. The following rejections and/or objections are either reiterated or newly applied. They constitute the complete set presently being applied to the instant application.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

**Claims 1, 2, 16, and 18-33** stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Krieg et al (US Pregrant Pub 2003/0139364, see IDS dated 11/24/2004), in view of Brown et al (US 5,573,781) and Granger (WO 1996-029394).

Applicants assert the skilled artisan would not have been motivated or have a reasonable expectation of success that resiquimod injected in depot formulation would be effective when administered intra-tumor. Applicants also note the cytostatic agent intra-tumorly administered in Brown does not have the same mechanism of treatment. Finally, Applicants assert the microenvironment of some tumors evades the immune system and the skilled artisan would not have had basis based on Brown or Krieg to believe that injecting the formulation into the tumor mass would be effective.

Examiner disagrees. First, the motivation to combine the references is not based on the mechanism of activity, but on desire to administer the IRMs of Krieg et al in a manner which maximizes tumor cell exposure while minimizing exposure to surrounding

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tissue, as discussed in the Office Action dated 10/16/09. Thus, the intra-tumor injection disclosed in Brown et al would limit exposure of the active agents to only the region in and around the tumor to be treated. Further, the addition of the lymphocytes as taught by Granger will cause a reduction of the tumor size, and as the tumor is reduced, the skilled artisan would recognize that the IRM injection would be exposed or released, thus causing an extended release-like release profile for the IRM.

Second, Applicant has not provided a basis for why the skilled artisan would not administer the IRM intra-tumorly, given there would reasonably be expected to be some leakage which would contact the surrounding environment causing the desired immune response. Further, as discussed above, as the vaccine causes the tumor to shrink, more leakage or release would reasonably be expected, again resulting in the desired immune response.

Finally, where the microenvironment may evade the immune system initially, as noted above, the release of the IRM from the tumor as it decreases will cause the immune system to recognize the tumor and cause the desired response. This motivation is further supported by Applicants assertion that some microenvironments evade the immune system because as the tumor is attacked by the immune system, additional IRM will be released, causing a continual response by the body as discussed above.

### ***Conclusion***

No claims allowed.

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Benjamin Packard whose telephone number is 571-270-3440. The examiner can normally be reached on M-R 8-6 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Frederick Krass can be reached on 571-272-0580. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Benjamin Packard/  
Examiner, Art Unit 1612

/Frederick Krass/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1612